

NOV 26 1946

taken from the Library.

CS136-46

Blankets, Wool, and Wool-and-Cotton; Hospital-Use.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

E. U. CONDON, Director

BLANKETS FOR HOSPITALS

(Wool, and Wool and Cotton)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS136-46

Effective Date for New Production From August 30, 1946



A RECORDED VOLUNTARY STANDARD
OF THE TRADE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1946

PROMULGATION
of
COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS136-46
for
BLANKETS FOR HOSPITALS
(Wool, and Wool and Cotton)

On November 30, 1944, at the instance of the Committee on Simplification and Standardization of Hospital Furnishings, Supplies and Equipment of the American Hospital Association, the Recommended Commercial Standard for Blankets for Hospitals (Wool, and Wool and Cotton) as approved by representative wool blanket manufacturers was submitted to manufacturers, distributors and users of this commodity for written acceptance. Those concerned have since accepted the standard as shown herein for promulgation by the U. S. Department of Commerce through the National Bureau of Standards.

The standard is effective for new production from August 30, 1946.

Promulgation recommended.

F. W. Reynolds,
Acting Chief, Division of Trade Standards.

Promulgated.

E. U. Condon,
Director, National Bureau of Standards.

Promulgation approved.

Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Commerce.

Project Manager: H. A. Ehrman, Division of Trade Standards.

Technical Advisers: W. D. Appel and H. F. Schiefer, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division.

BLANKETS FOR HOSPITALS

(Wool, and Wool and Cotton)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS136-46

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this commercial standard is to provide a nationally recognized standard for wool, and wool and cotton blankets for use in hospitals covering the practices of the industry in effect during the emergency, to promote fair competition between manufacturers, and to serve as a basis for guaranteeing quality.

SCOPE

2. This commercial standard covers the following three types of blankets for use in hospitals:

Type	Fiber content	Sizes (inches)
I (all wool)-----	All wool-----	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60 \times 84 \\ 66 \times 90 \\ 72 \times 90 \end{array} \right.$
II (75% wool)----	75% wool (cotton warp, wool filling)-----	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60 \times 84 \\ 66 \times 90 \\ 72 \times 90 \end{array} \right.$
III (50% wool)----	50% wool (cotton warp, wool and cotton filling)-----	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 45 \times 60 \\ 54 \times 76 \\ 60 \times 84 \\ 66 \times 90 \\ 72 \times 90 \end{array} \right.$

3. It includes for each type minimum requirements covering size, weight per square yard, thickness, breaking strength, compressibility, colorfastness, shrinkage, and launderability; methods of test; and the recommended wording by which manufacturers and distributors may guarantee compliance with the commercial standard.

REQUIREMENTS

4. The word "wool" as used herein is the term "Wool"¹ as defined in Section 2 (b) of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, which "means the fiber from the fleece of the sheep or lamb or hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat (and may include the so-called specialty fibers from the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama, and vicuna) which has never been reclaimed from any woven or felted wool product."

5. Type I (all wool) blankets shall be composed of 100 percent wool by weight of the total fiber weight (dry basis) of the blanket.

¹ It should be noted that the term "wool" as defined above does not include "reprocessed wool" or "reused wool" as defined in section 2 of the Act.

6. Type II (75% wool) blankets shall be composed of a cotton warp and a wool filling. The amount of wool by weight (dry basis) in a type II blanket shall be equal to at least 75 percent of the total fiber weight (dry basis) of the blanket.

7. Type III (50% wool) blankets shall be composed of a cotton warp and a wool and cotton filling. The amount of wool by weight (dry basis) in a type III blanket shall be equal to at least 50 percent of the total fiber weight (dry basis) of the blanket.

8. Blankets shall contain not more than 5 percent of their total weight (dry basis) of nonfibrous materials.

9. The size, thickness, weight, breaking strength, and compressibility of blankets shall comply with the requirements given in table 1.

TABLE 1.—Size, thickness, weight, breaking strength, and compressibility of blankets

Type	Size (minimum)	Thickness (minimum) (0.1-pound-per-square-inch pressure)	Weight (minimum)	Breaking strength (minimum). Grab method		Compressibility (minimum)
				Warp	Filling	
	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>oz./sq. yd.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>in.²/lb.</i>
I (all wool)-----	60×84	0.260	13	40	30	0.40
	66×90	.260	13	40	30	.40
	72×90	.260	13	40	30	.40
II (75% wool)-----	60×84	.175	10	40	25	.35
	66×90	.175	10	40	25	.35
	72×90	.175	10	40	25	.35
III (50% wool)-----	45×60	.150	10	40	25	.30
	54×76	.150	10	40	25	.30
	60×84	.150	10	40	25	.30
	66×90	.150	10	40	25	.30
	72×90	.150	10	40	25	.30

10. *Colorfastness to light*.—When subjected to the procedure referred to in paragraph 17 for 20 hours, the specimens so tested shall show no appreciable change in color.

11. *Launderability*.

11a. *Colorfastness to laundering*.—When subjected to the procedure referred to in paragraph 18, the specimens so tested shall show no appreciable change in color or staining of the white fabrics.

11b. *Texture*.—When subjected to the procedure referred to in paragraph 18, the specimens so tested shall retain their original texture and feel.

12. *Shrinkage*.—When subjected to the procedure referred to in paragraph 19, the shrinkage in either the warp or the filling shall not be greater than 7 percent.

METHODS OF TEST

13. *Size*.—The part of the blanket being measured shall be laid out on a flat surface and smoothed out by hand. Five measurements across the width of a blanket shall be taken at intervals throughout its length and five measurements along the length shall be taken at intervals across the width, to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The averages of each of these five measurements shall be the width and length, respectively, of the blanket.

14. *Thickness and compressibility.*—The thickness and compressibility shall be evaluated by a compressometer (paragraph 14a) or equivalent instrument.

14a. *Compressometer.*—This instrument is shown in figure 1. The specimen, *A*, is placed upon the anvil, *B*. The foot, *C*, is circular in shape and 1 inch in diameter. It is fastened to the bottom of the spindle *D*, of the lower dial micrometer, *E*. The lower surface of the foot is plane and parallel to the upper surface of the anvil. The rod, *F*, is fastened to the top of the spindle at *G* and the top of a helical spring, *H*, at *I*. The bottom of the spring is fastened to the tube, *J*, at *K*. The upper dial micrometer, *L*, is fastened to the top of the tube at *M*. The spindle, *N*, of the upper dial micrometer rests on the top of the rod at *O*. The tube may be moved up or down relative to the frame, *P*, by turning the knob, *Q*, of the rack and pinion, *R*. By turning the knob the foot may be lowered upon the specimen. The pressure which is applied to the specimen by the foot may be ascertained from the upper dial reading and a calibration curve ² of the spring. The upper dial indicates the elongation of the spring. The distance between the face of the foot and the anvil, that is, the thickness of the specimen, is indicated on the lower dial. Each dial is graduated to read directly to 0.001 inch.

14b. *Method of measuring.*—Measurements of thickness shall be made using a circular presser foot one inch in diameter. Means shall be provided for uniformly increasing the load on the presser foot to exert pressures of 0.10, 0.50, 1.00 and 1.50 pounds per square inch on the blanket sample. The thickness at these pressures shall be recorded. This process shall be repeated at 10 different areas.

14c. *Thickness.*—The average of the 10 thicknesses under a pressure of 0.1 pound per square inch shall be recorded as the thickness of a blanket.

14d. *Compressibility.*—The decrease in thickness when the pressure is increased from 0.50 to 1.50 pounds per square inch divided by the thickness at 1.0 pound per square inch is defined as the compressibility of a blanket. The average of the compressibilities calculated from each of the 10 sets of measurements shall be recorded as the compressibility of a blanket.

15. *Breaking strength.*—The breaking strength under standard atmospheric conditions shall be determined by the grab method as described in Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standard CS59-44.

16. *Weight.*—The weight shall be determined under standard atmospheric conditions as described in Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standards CS59-44.

17. *Colorfastness to light.*—The method shall be used for determining and reporting on colorfastness to light, as described in Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standard CS59-44.

18. *Colorfastness to laundering.*—For determining and reporting on colorfastness to laundering, the method described under Section XI of Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standard CS59-44, shall be used except that, the specimen shall be renapped with a hand card while damp to bring the surface back to resemble that of the original material, and not ironed.

² The compressometer and calibration are described in Bureau Research Paper RP561, BS J. Research 10, 705 (1933).

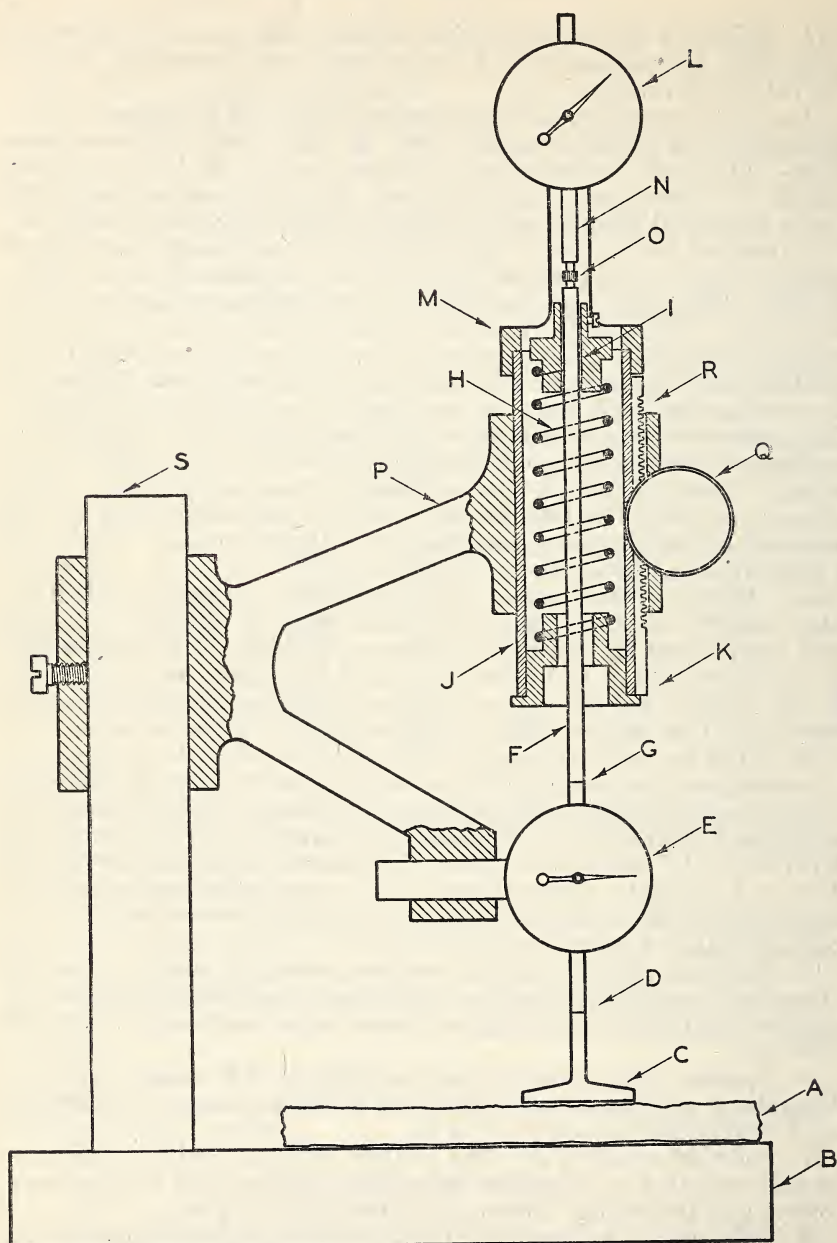


FIGURE 1.—Schematic diagram of compressometer.

19. *Shrinkage*.—In determining shrinkage, the method described under Section XVIII of Textiles—Testing and Reporting, Commercial Standard CS59-44, shall be used except that the specimen is not ironed and is subjected to tension by hand while damp, tending to reshape and restore the specimen to its original shape and size.

20. *Nonfibrous materials and fiber content.*—The nonfibrous materials and fiber contents shall be determined by the methods as described in paragraphs 10 and 11, respectively, of Methods of Analysis and of Reporting Fiber Composition of Textile Products, Commercial Standard CS65-43.

LABELING

21. Blankets shall be labeled for fiber content in accordance with the requirements of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 and the regulations authorized thereunder.

22. In order to assure the consumer that he is receiving a blanket which complies with the requirements of this commercial standard, it is recommended that blankets be accompanied by a certificate, tag, card, or other label incorporating the following wording in addition to the labeling requirement of paragraph 21:

"The manufacturer guarantees that this blanket complies with all requirements for Type ----- of Commercial Standard
(I, II, or III)
CS136-46, as issued by the National Bureau of Standards."

NOTES

23. The type and sizes of blankets and their particular use in hospitals are given in table 2 for the information of the purchasing officers.

TABLE 2.—*Use, type, and sizes of blankets*

Use	Type ¹	Size
Patient:		<i>In.</i>
Adult bed.....	I, II, III	60×84
Adult bed.....	I, II, III	66×90
Adult bed.....	I, II, III	72×90
Youths' bed.....	III	54×76
Crib, infant and child.....	III	45×60
Stretcher and wheel chair.....	I, II, III	60×84
Stretcher and wheel chair.....	I, II, III	72×90
Dormitory.....	{ I, II, III I, II, III I, II, III	60×84 66×90 72×90

¹ Type I, All wool; II, 75% wool; III, 50% wool.

EFFECTIVE DATE

24. The standard is effective for new production from August 30, 1946.

STANDING COMMITTEE

25. The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Each organization nominated its own representative. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, which acts as Secretary for the committee.

- CORNELIA C. PRATT (chairman). Purchasing Agent, Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J. Representing the American Hospital Association.
- RAYMOND K. FLEGE, Director of Research, North Star Woolen Mill Co., 218 South Second St., Minneapolis 1, Minn.
- J. ELMER HAHN, Lebanon Woolen Mills, 40 Worth St., New York, N. Y. Representing the American Association of Textile Technologists.
- JOHN T. HIGGINS, Deputy Commissioner, Division of Standards and Purchasing, State of New York, 103 Washington Avenue, Albany 1, N. Y. Representing the National Association of Purchasing Agents.
- C. E. JENKINS, Medical Administration Service, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25, D. C.
- A. J. KELLNER, United States Testing Co., Inc., 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. Representing the American Council of Commercial Laboratories.
- FRANK B. KLOPELL, Horner Woolen Mills Co., Eaton Rapids, Mich.
- DEWEY H. PALMER, Director of Research, Hospital Bureau of Standards and Supplies, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- WILLIAM STRUNCK, Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., Lexington Avenue at 59th St., New York 22, N. Y. Representing National Retail Dry Goods Association.
- HERBERT A. EHRLMAN (Secretary). Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

26. The Committee on Simplification and Standardization of Hospital Furnishings, Equipment and Supplies of the American Hospital Association, on April 4, 1942, requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards in the establishment of a commercial standard for blankets for hospital use. The data from a study of the properties of 156 commercial blankets by the Textile Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards and from an investigation by the Hospital interests, formed the basis for a proposed commercial standard covering cotton blankets and wool and part wool blankets which was submitted on October 4 and 26, 1943, to representative blanket manufacturers.

27. Following adjustments based on recommendations from the manufacturers, copies of a revised draft were again submitted on May 18, 1944, to the manufacturers and the proposed commercial standard was approved by a majority of those manufacturing wool blankets. However, on the recommendation of the cotton blanket manufacturers, through the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and with the approval of the S&S Committee, requirements for all cotton blankets were deleted from the proposed standard. It is proposed to reopen the question when conditions in the cotton textile industry permit.

28. The final revised draft was submitted on November 30, 1944, to the entire trade for written acceptance as it appeared there was substantial approval of the draft. For this reason, and coupled with wartime emergency conditions, a general conference seemed unnecessary. Upon receipt of written acceptances from a satisfactory majority, announcement was issued on July 30, 1946, that the standard would become effective for new production from August 30, 1946.

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date _____

Division of Trade Standards,
National Bureau of Standards,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard CS136-46 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

production ¹ distribution ¹ purchase ¹ testing ¹
of blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).

We reserve the right to depart from it as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

Signature of authorized officer _____
(In ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer _____

Organization _____
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address _____

City, Zone, and State _____

¹ Underscore which one. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade associations, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General Support" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: first, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

29. The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard specification for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, or use of wool and part wool blankets for hospitals. In accepting the standard they reserved the right to depart therefrom as they individually deem advisable. It is expected that articles which actually comply with the requirements of this standard in all respects will be regularly identified or labeled as conforming thereto, and that purchasers will require such specific evidence of conformity.

ASSOCIATIONS

(General Support)

Alabama Hospital Association, Birmingham, Ala.
Allentown Hospital Association, The, Allentown, Pa.
American College of Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
American Foreign Traders, Washington, D. C.
American Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill.
American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
American Retail Federation, Washington, D. C.
American Surgical Trade Association, Huntington, W. Va.
Association of California Hospitals, San Francisco, Calif.
Aultman Hospital Association, Canton, Ohio.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Employees Hospital Association, Richmond, Va.
Cleveland Hospital Council, The, Cleveland, Ohio.
Connecticut Hospital Association, Middletown, Conn.
Genesee Memorial Hospital Association, Batavia, N. Y.
Greenwich Hospital Association, Greenwich, Conn.
Hackensack Hospital Association, Hackensack, N. J.
Hospital Bureau of Standards & Supplies, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Hospital Council, Inc., Newark, N. J.
Hospital Council of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.
Jewish Hospital Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Association of Dyers & Cleaners, Silver Spring, Md.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, New York, N. Y.
National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia Hospital Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Catherine's Hospital Association of the City of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
St. Luke's Hospital Association, Jacksonville, Fla.
Virginia Hospital Association, Richmond, Va.
Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, The, Chicago, Ill.

FIRMS

Abraham & Strauss, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y.
Aldens, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Alexian Brothers Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Allegheny General Hospital, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alt Woolen Mills, LaFayette, Ind.
American Hospital Supply Corporation, New York, N. Y., San Francisco, Calif., and Washington, D. C.
American Woolen Co., New York, N. Y.
Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.
Atlantic City Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J.
Atlantic County Hospital for Mental Diseases, Northfield, N. J.
Ayres & Sons, Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.
Baker Linen Co., H. W., New York, N. Y.

Baptist State Hospital, Little Rock, Ark.
Baron Woolen Mills, Brigham City, Utah.
Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
Baylor University Hospital, Dallas, Tex.
Bayonne Hospital & Dispensary, Bayonne, N. J.
Berkeley Hospital, Berkeley, Calif.
Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Beth Israel Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Binghamton City Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.
Blodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bone & Joint Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Bowser Morner Testing Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio.
Brackenridge Hospital, Austin, Tex.
Broadalbin Knitting Co., Inc., The, Broadalbin, N. Y.
Broadlawn Polk County Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa.
Brocman & Co., F. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brooklyn Hospital, The, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brownsville Woolen Mills, Brownsville, Oreg.
Bryn Mawr Hospital, The, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
Burbank Hospital, Fitchburg, Mass.
Burlington County Hospital for the Insane, New Lisbon, N. J.
Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.
California Lutheran Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.
California Testing Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
California University, Hospital of, San Francisco, Calif.
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.
Central Dispensary & Emergency Hospital, The, Washington, D. C.
Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston, Maine.
Charles T. Miller Hospital, Inc., The, St. Paul, Minn.
Charlotte Hungerford Hospital, Torrington, Conn.
Chas. S. Wilson Memorial Hospital, Johnson City, N. Y.
Chester County Hospital, The, W. Chester, Pa.
Chicago, The University of, Chicago, Ill.
Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.
Church Home & Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
Cleveland, University Hospitals of, Cleveland, Ohio.
Clifton Springs Sanitarium Co., The, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Coaldale State Hospital, Coaldale, Pa.
Colonial Woolen Mills Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.
(General support.)
Columbia Hospital of Richland County, Columbia, S. C.
Columbus City Hospital, Columbus, Ga.
Community Hospital, County of San Mateo, San Mateo, Calif.
Community General Hospital, Reading, Pa.
Consumers Testing Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.
Contra Costa County Hospital, Martinez, Calif.
Cox & Fuller, New York, N. Y.
Creighton Memorial Saint Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Nebr.
Crownsville State Hospital, Crownsville, Md.

- Deaconess Hospital, Wanatchee, Wash.
 Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Deaconess Hospital, Spokane, Wash.
 Delaware Hospital, The, Wilmington, Del.
 Detroit Testing Laboratory, The, Detroit, Mich.
 Doctors Hospital, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Dorman Mills, Parsons, W. Va.
 Dr. W. H. Groves Latter-Day Saints Hospital,
 Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Duke Hospital, Durham, N. C.
 Duluth Linen Co., Duluth, Minn.
 Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Md.
 Easton Hospital, Easton, Pa.
 Edward J. Meyer Memorial Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Eckhardt Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Emory University Hospital, Emory University, Ga.
 Episcopal Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital, Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 Esmond Mills, Inc., The, New York, N. Y.
 Essex County Isolation Hospital, Belleville, N. J.
 Evangelical Hospital of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Fairmont General Hospital, Fairmont, W. Va.
 Fairmont Hospital, San Leandro, Calif.
 Fall River General Hospital, Fall River, Mass.
 Faribault Woolen Mill Co., Faribault, Minn.
 Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospital, Darby, Pa.
 Framingham Union Hospital, Inc., Framingham,
 Mass.
 Frederick Ferris Thompson Hospital, The, Canan-
 daigua, N. Y.
 Friends Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Froehling & Robertson, Inc., Richmond, Va.
 Fuller, George, New York, N. Y.
 Gailor Memorial Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.
 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Gay Brothers Co., Cavendish, Vt.
 General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.
 General Hospital of Fresno County, Fresno, Calif.
 Genesee Hospital, The, Rochester, N. Y.
 Georgia, Hospital of University of, Augusta, Ga.
 Germantown Dispensary & Hospital, Germantown,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Oreg.
 Grace Hospital Society, New Haven, Conn.
 Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.
 Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.
 Greenville General Hospital, Greenville, S. C.
 Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack, N. J.
 Habnemann Hospital, The, Scranton, Pa.
 Hallmark Laboratories, The, Jamestown, N. Y.
 Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pa.
 Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
 Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.
 Hatch Textile Research, New York, N. Y.
 Hawkes Hospital of Mount Carmel, Columbus,
 Ohio.
 Hermann Hospital, Houston, Tex.
 Hillcrest Memorial Hospital, Tulsa, Okla.
 Hochstatter Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Holyoke Hospital, Holyoke, Mass.
 Homeopathic Hospital of Rhode Island, Providence,
 R. I.
 Horner Woolen Mills Co., Eaton Rapids, Mich.
 Hospital Consultants, Chicago, Ill.
 Hospital of the Good Samaritan, The, Los Angeles,
 Calif.
 Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York, N. Y.
 Hospital of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia, The,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hospital of St. Barnabas & For Women & Children,
 Newark, N. J.
 Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
 Huyck & Sons, F. C., (Kenwood Mills), Albany,
 N. Y.
 Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.
 Illinois, University of, (Chicago Departments), Chi-
 cago, Ill.
 Indianapolis City Hospital, The, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Indianapolis By-Products & Research Co., Philadel-
 phia, Pa.
 Iowa Lutheran Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Iowa, Hospitals of the State University of, Iowa
 City, Iowa.
 Israel Zion Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jamestown General Hospital, Jamestown, N. Y.
 Jefferson Davis Hospital, Houston, Tex.
 Jefferson & Hillman Hospitals, Birmingham, Ala.
 Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jersey City, Medical Center of, Jersey City, N. J.
 Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
 Kahler Corporation, The, Rochester, Minn.
 Kansas City Tuberculosis Hospital & General
 Hospitals No. 1 & No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.
 Kansas, Hospitals of the University of, Kansas City,
 Kans.
 Kingston Hospital, Kingston, N. Y.
 Knoxville General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Lancaster General Hospital, The, Lancaster, Pa.
 Lanckenau Hospital, The, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Laucks Laboratories, Inc., Seattle, Wash.
 Lawrence & Memorial Associated Hospitals, The,
 New London, Conn.
 Lebanon Woolen Mills, Lebanon, Tenn., and New
 York, N. Y.
 Leland Stanford Jr. University, The, San Francisco,
 Calif.
 Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, N. Y.
 Lima Woolen Mills Co., Lima, Ohio.
 Litchfield Woolen Mill Co., Litchfield, Minn.
 Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles,
 Calif.
 Los Angeles Testing Laboratory, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Lowell General Hospital, Lowell, Mass.
 Luther Hospital, Eau Claire, Wis.
 Lutheran Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Malden Hospital, The, Malden, Mass.
 Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
 Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
 Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.
 Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, Boston, Mass.
 (General support.)
 Massachusetts Reformatory, W. Concord, Mass.
 Massachusetts Soldier's Home, Chelsea, Mass.
 Maumee Valley Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.
 Meadowbrook Hospital, Hempstead, N. Y.
 Memorial Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Memorial Hospital for Cancer, New York, N. Y.
 Memorial Hospital, Houston, Tex.
 Memorial Hospital, The, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Menninger Sanitarium, The, Topeka, Kans.
 Mercer Hospital, The, Trenton, N. J.
 Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif.
 Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Mass.
 Mercy Hospital-Street Memorial, Vicksburg, Miss.
 Mercy Hospital, Hamilton, Ohio.
 Mercy Hospital, Janesville, Wis.
 Mercy Hospital, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 Meridian Chemical Laboratories, Meridian, Miss.
 Methodist Hospital, Inc., Houston, Tex.
 Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio.
 Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
 Michigan State Purchasing Division, Lansing,
 Mich.
 Millard Fillmore Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Milwaukee County Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mine Safety Appliances Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Minnesota, Hospitals of University of, Minneapolis,
 Minn.
 Misericordia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Monadnock Blanket Mills, Marlboro, N. H.
 Montefiore Hospital, The, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Ill.
 Monticello Woolen Mills, Monticello, Wis.
 Morgan Memorial Coop. Indus. & Stores, Inc.,
 Boston, Mass.
 Morristown Memorial Hospital, The, Morristown,
 N. J.
 Mount Sinai Hospital, The, New York, N. Y.
 Mount Sinai Hospital of Cleveland, The, Cleveland,
 Ohio.
 Mountainside Hospital, The, Montclair, N. J.
 Nashville General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
 National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Denver, Colo.
 Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Nebraska Soldiers & Sailors Home, Grand Island,
 Nebr.
 New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston, Mass.
 New England Hospital For Women & Children,
 Boston, Mass.
 New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn.
 New Jersey Orthopedic Hospital, Orange, N. J.

- New Orleans, Inc., Better Business Bureau of, New Orleans, La. (General support.)
- New York Hospital, The, New York, N. Y.
- New York Post Graduate Hospital, New York, N. Y.
- New York State, Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany, N. Y.
- New York Testing Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- Newark Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J. (General support.)
- Newark City Hospital, Newark, N. J.
- Newton Wellesley Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
- Nice, Paul S., Denver, Colo.
- North American Knitting Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
- North Star Woolen Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.
- Norwegian American Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
- Ohio Masonic Home, The, Springfield, Ohio.
- Ohio, State Prison of, Industries Division, Columbus, Ohio.
- Ohio Valley General Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va.
- Orange General Hospital, Orlando, Fla.
- Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J.
- Orr Felt & Blanket Co., The, Piqua, Ohio.
- Orthmann Laboratories, Inc., The, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Passavant Hospital, The, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Patzig Testing Laboratories, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Peacock Surgical Co., Inc., Shreveport, La.
- Pearce Manufacturing Co., Latrobe, Pa.
- Pendleton Woolen Mills, Portland, Oreg.
- Penniman & Browne, Baltimore, Md.
- Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of, Property & Supplies, Bureau of Standards, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pennsylvania, Hospital of the University of, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pewee Valley Sanitarium & Hospital, Pewee Valley, Ky.
- Pittsburgh City Home & Hospitals, Mayview, Pa.
- Portland Woolen Mills, Portland, Oreg.
- Presbyterian Hospital, Denver, Colo.
- Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Protestant Hospital of Nashville, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.
- Providence Lying-In Hospital, Providence, R. I.
- Purdy Co., Inc., W. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Queen's Hospital, The, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Racine Woolen Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis.
- Reading Hospital, The, Reading, Pa.
- Riverside County Hospital, Arlington, Calif.
- Riverside Hospital, Newport News, Va.
- Robert Breck Brigham Hospital, Roxbury, Mass.
- Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pa.
- Rochester General Hospital, The, Rochester, N. Y.
- Rochester, University of, School of Medicine & Dentistry & Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
- Rockingham Memorial Hospital, Harrisonburg, Va.
- Roosevelt Hospital, New York, N. Y.
- Roper Hospital, Charleston, S. C.
- Ross, Inc., Will, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Sacramento, Better Business Bureau of, Sacramento, Calif.
- Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown, Pa.
- Sadtler & Son, Inc., Samuel P., Philadelphia, Pa.
- St. Elizabeth Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J.
- St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
- St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
- St. Johns Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- St. Joseph's Hospital, Elmira, N. Y.
- St. Joseph Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.
- St. Joseph Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
- St. Joseph Sanatorium & Hospital, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- St. Louis Sampling & Testing Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- St. Lukes Home & Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
- St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.
- St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N. Y.
- St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
- St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
- St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
- St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass.
- St. Luke's Hospital, New York, N. Y.
- St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
- St. Lukes Hospital & Training School for Nurses, Ltd., Boise, Idaho.
- St. Luke's Methodist Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- St. Mary's Hospital, Duluth, Minn.
- St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.
- St. Marys Woolen Manufacturing Co., St. Marys, Ohio.
- St. Paul's Hospital, Dallas, Tex.
- St. Therese's Hospital, Waukegan, Ill.
- St. Thomas Hospital, Akron, Ohio.
- St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
- St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, Oreg.
- Salt Lake County General Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- San Bernardino County Hospital, San Bernardino, Calif.
- San Diego, County of, San Diego, Calif.
- San Jose Hospital Corporation, San Jose, Calif.
- Santa Barbara County, Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Santa Clara County (Hospital), San Jose, Calif.
- Schenectady County Tuberculosis Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y.
- Seaside Memorial Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.
- Seymour Woolen Mills, Seymour, Ind.
- Shadyside Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Shreveport Charity Hospital, Shreveport, La.
- Silver Cross Hospital, Joliet, Ill.
- Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
- Skinner & Sherman, Inc., Boston, Mass.
- Smith, Emery & Co., San Francisco, Calif.
- Snell, Inc., Foster D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Southern Hospitals, Charlotte, N. C. (General support.)
- Southern Pacific General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
- Southern Testing Laboratories, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.
- Sparrow Chisholm Co., Boston, Mass.
- Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Springfield City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio.
- Springfield Woolen Mills Co., The, Springfield, Tenn.
- Stamford Hospital, The, Stamford, Conn.
- Starling Loving Hospital of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
- Stayman & Co., S. M., New York, N. Y.
- Stillman & Van Sielen, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- Strasburger & Siegel, Baltimore, Md.
- Strauss & Co., Levi, San Francisco, Calif.
- Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Surgical Business, Inc., New York, N. Y. (General support.)
- Susquehanna Woolen Mills, New York, N. Y.
- Sutter Hospital of Sacramento, Sacramento, Calif.
- Swedish Hospital, The, Seattle, Wash.
- Sydenham Hospital, New York, N. Y.
- Syracuse, General Hospital of, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Syracuse Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Temple University Medical School & Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Textile Testing & Research Laboratories, New York, N. Y.
- Textor Laboratories, The, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Thomas D. Dee Memorial Hospital, Ogden, Utah.
- Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., The, Boston, Mass.
- Toledo Hospital, The, Toledo, Ohio.
- Troy Blanket Mills, Troy, N. H.
- Twin City Testing & Engineering Laboratory, St. Paul, Minn.
- Twining Laboratories, The, Fresno, Calif.
- Union Hospital, Terre Haute, Ind.
- Union Memorial Hospital, The, Baltimore, Md.
- Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown, Pa.
- United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J. (General support.)
- Unity Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Utica General Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
- Vassar Bros. Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.
- Watts Hospital, Durham, N. C.
- Wayne County Board of Auditors, Detroit, Mich.
- Wesley Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
- West Bend Woolen Mills Co., West Bend, Wis.

West Texas Woolen Mills, Eldorado, Tex.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
White Haven Sanatorium, White Haven, Pa.
Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
William Newton Memorial Hospital, Winfield, Kans.
Williamsport Hospital, The, Williamsport, Pa.
Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison, Wis.
Wittenberg Mills, Inc., Cedarburg, Wis.
Woman's Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Hospital
of the, Philadelphia, Pa.
Worcester City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
Wyandotte General Hospital, Wyandotte, Mich.
Wyoming State Penitentiary Woolen Mill, Rawlins,
Wyo.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, U. S. Department of, Washington,
D. C.
Coast Guard Ketchikan Base, Ketchikan, Alaska.
Interior, U. S. Department of the, Washington,
D. C.
Marine Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
Marine Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.
United States Public Health Service, Washington,
D. C., and New York, N. Y.
War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

ITEM	CS No.
0-40. Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).	51-35. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
1-42. Clinical thermometers (third edition).	52-35. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
2-30. Mopsticks.	53-35. Colors and finishes for cast stone.
3-40. Stoddard solvent (third edition).	54-35. Mattresses for hospitals.
4-29. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.	55-35. Mattresses for institutions.
5-46. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel, and wrought-iron (second edition).	56-41. Oak flooring (second edition).
6-31. Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5-46.	57-40. Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings (second edition).
7-29. Standard weight malleable iron or steel screwed unions.	58-36. Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
8-41. Gage blanks (third edition).	59-44. Textiles—Testing and reporting (fourth edition).
9-33. Builders' template hardware (second edition).	60-36. Hardwood dimension lumber.
10-29. Brass pipe nipples. Superseded by CS5-46.	61-37. Wood-slat venetian blinds.
11-41. Moisture regains of cotton yarns (second edition).	62-38. Colors for kitchen accessories.
12-40. Fuel oils (fifth edition).	63-38. Colors for bathroom accessories.
13-44. Dress patterns (fourth edition).	64-37. Walnut veneers.
14-43. Boys' button-on waists, shirts, junior and sport shirts (made from woven fabrics) (third edition).	65-43. Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products (second edition).
15-46. Men's pajama sizes (woven fabrics) (third edition).	66-38. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
16-29. Wall paper.	67-38. Marking articles made of karat gold.
17-42. Diamond core drill fittings (third edition).	68-38. Liquid hypochloride disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
18-29. Hickory golf shafts.	69-38. Pine oil disinfectant.
19-32. Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).	70-41. Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (second edition) (published with CS71-41).
20-42. Staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures (third edition).	71-41. Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70-41).
21-39. Interchangeable ground-glass joints, stopcocks, and stoppers (fourth edition).	72-38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
22-40. Builder's hardware (nontemplate) (second edition).	73-45. Old growth Douglas fir standard stock doors (third edition).
23-30. Feldspar.	74-39. Solid hardwood wall paneling.
24-43. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.	75-42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).
25-30. Special screw threads. Superseded by CS24-43.	76-39. Hardwood interior trim and molding.
26-30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.	77-40. Sanitary cast-iron enameled ware.
27-36. Mirrors (second edition).	78-40. Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79-40).
28-46. Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins, and covers (second edition).	79-40. Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78-40).
29-31. Staple seats for water-closet bowls.	80-41. Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).
30-31. Colors for sanitary ware.	81-41. Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
31-38. Wood shingles (fourth edition).	82-41. Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).
32-31. Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylin coating.	83-41. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
33-43. Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon) (second edition).	84-41. Electric tail lamps for vehicles (after market).
34-31. Bag, case, and strap leather.	85-41. Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
35-42. Plywood (hardwood and eastern red cedar) (second edition).	86-41. Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).
36-33. Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).	87-41. Red electric warning lanterns.
37-31. Steel bone plates and screws.	88-41. Liquid-burning flares.
38-32. Hospital rubber sheeting.	89-40. Hardwood stair treads and risers.
39-37. Wool and part-wool blankets (second edition). (Withdrawn as commercial standard, July 14, 1941.)	90- . . . (Reserved for power shovels and cranes).
40-32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.	91-41. Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
41-32. Surgeons' latex gloves.	92-41. Cedar, cypress, and redwood tank stock lumber.
42-43. Structural fiber insulating board (third edition).	93-41. Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency).
43-32. Grading of sulphonated oils.	94-41. Calking lead.
44-32. Apple wraps.	95-41. Lead pipe.
45-45. Douglas fir plywood (sixth edition).	96-41. Lead traps and bends.
46-40. Hosiery lengths and sizes (third edition).	97-42. Electric supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).
47-34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watchcases.	
48-40. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfired type) (second edition).	
49-34. Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.	
50-34. Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.	

CS No.

- 98-42. Artists' oil paints.
- 99-42. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
- 100-44. Porcelain-enameled steel utensils (second edition).
- 101-43. Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
- 102- . (Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines).
- 103-42. Cotton and rayon velour (jacquard and plain).
- 104-46. Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners (second edition).
- 105-43. Mineral wool; loose, granulated, or felted form, in low-temperature installations.
- 106-44. Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics) (second edition).
- 107-45. Commercial electric-refrigeration condensing units (second edition).
- 108-43. Treading automobile and truck tires.
- 109-44. Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.
- 110-43. Tire repairs—vulcanized (passenger, truck, and bus tires).
- 111-43. Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.
- 112-43. Homogeneous fiber wallboard.
- 113-44. Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
- 114-43. Hospital sheeting for mattress protection.
- 115-44. Porcelain-enameled tanks for domestic use.
- 116-44. Bituminized-fibre drain and sewer pipe.

CS No.

- 117-44. Mineral wool; blankets, blocks, insulating cement, and pipe insulation for heated industrial equipment.
- 118-44. Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.
- (E)119-45. Dial indicators (for linear measurements).¹
- 120-44. Standard stock ponderosa pine doors.
- 121-45. Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
- 122-45. Western hemlock plywood.
- 123-45. Grading of diamond powder.
- (E)124-45. Master disks.¹
- 125-45. Prefabricated homes.
- 126-45. Tank-mounted air compressors.
- 127-45. Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking water coolers.
- 128-45. Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes).
- 129-46. Materials for safety wearing apparel.
- 130-46. Color materials for art education in schools.
- 131-46. Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
- 132-46. Hardware cloth.
- 133-46. Woven wire netting.
- 134-46. Cast aluminum cooking utensils.
- 135-46. Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).
- 136-46. Blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).

¹ Where "(E)" precedes the CS number, it indicates an emergency commercial standard, drafted under war conditions with a view toward early revision.

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Division of Trade Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.